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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Town Crier Makes First Appearance For the U.S. Constitution Bicentennial

The Library of Congress Town Crier made his first appearance on Thursday, May 14, at 12 noon on the Neptune Plaza. As part of the celebration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution the Library of Congress is presenting the town crier as a weekly chronicler of the momentous events that took place in Philadelphia 200 years ago, on Mondays at noon.

The Library's town crier, portrayed by Leo Anderson of the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division, is attired in authentic period clothing and makes two five-minute presentations a week, the first on the Neptune Plaza, in front of the Thomas Jefferson Building, and the second, on the plaza of the James Madison Memorial Building. The town crier reports on events as they unfolded in Philadelphia in May 1787 with factual information furnished by eyewitness participants, many

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The Library's town crier, Leo Anderson, (center), is flanked by Cheryl and Jeff Messenger of the First Virginia Regiment of the Contentinal Line, as he delivers the news from the 1787 Philadelphia Convention.

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anecdotes of the time, biographical sketches, advertisements, the journal of secretary William Jackson, and the full and careful notes of the political scholar James Madison, whose presence during the convention made for the accurate history of daily events as they happened.

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The Librarian's Departure Is Postponed

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, announced in December his intention to leave the Office of The Librarian of Congress on June 15 to return to "the Republic of Letters" (see LC *Information Bulletin,* December 22, 1986, p. 406). The White House on April 17 announced its intention to nominate James H. Billington, director of the Woodrow Wilson Center, as Librarian of Congress.

On May 6, the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration wrote Dr. Boorstin informing him of their pleasure that the President has indicated his intention to nominate Dr. Billington. They stated that because of the need to have confirmation hearings and the need for the next Librarian to have an orderly exit from his current position, they did not believe that it would be possible for this to happen by the date of Dr. Boorstin's planned departure. They requested that in order to assure an orderly transition, Dr. Boorstin continue to serve as Librarian of Congress until a successor is confirmed and ready to assume the responsibilities. This request received the approval of the President of the United States and Dr. Boorstin has agreed to continue as Librarian of Congress after the June 15 date until a new Librarian of Congress assumes the position.

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

The National Union Catalog: Celebrates 30 Years

The Catalog Management and Publication Division commemorated the 30th anniversary of the *National Union Catalog (NUC)* on November 18, 1986.

The catalog, a listing of reported holdings in some 1,100 North American libraries, began publication in 1956 to serve as an acquisition, inter-library loan, cataloging, reference, and research tool.

"In this youth-oriented society, one should not dwell on past glory. But the history of the catalog is worthy of mention," Gloria H. Hsia, chief of the division, told

Gloria Hsia addresses guests and staff at NUC's 30 year celebration.

the approximately 130 staff and 70 guests who gathered in the Whittall Pavillion.

To indicate just how far and how fast the catalog has grown, Mrs. Hsia cited the development of the *NUC*'s five quinquennial publications. The first, covering the years 1953–57, was published in 28 volumes. The fifth, the 1973–77 cumulation, appeared in 150 volumes (including music and film catalogs).

The fifth quinquennial edition—"150 volumes completed in nine months"—was a "record-breaking accomplishment," Mrs. Hsia said. She thanked her staff for its hard work, team effort, and positive attitude toward change that has made 30 years of the *NUC* and its supplements, automation of the catalog, and other achievements possible.

Besides the 30th anniversary, the celebration honored the attainment of three new milestones, Mrs. Hsia said. She cited the following:

☐ In 1986, division staff members added the 200,000th outside record to the database that was established when the NUC went online in November 1982.

☐ Last fiscal year, the division input and edited 100,000 bibliographic records, double the total output of the three previous years.

Doris A. Evans, former arranger, Catalog Maintenance Unit (left); Thelma I. Brown, former secretary to the chief of CMP; and James J. Geotz, Anthony J. Nicastro, and Cecil L. Dixon, senior cataloging editors, NUC Editorial Section II.

☐ In 1987, the division is implementing the second phase of the automation process by introducing NUC Release 2.0, a technical enhancement to the computer system that will enable staff to receive and process data submitted on magnetic tape by bibliographic utilities and libraries.

After going online, the Library in 1983 changed the *NUC* publishing format from book editions to microform. That same year, indexes were made cumulative with each issue and entries were listed in register form.

Donald Curran, the Associate Librarian of Congress (left); Barbara Roland, chief, Automation Planning and Liaison Office; Mary S. Price, director, Bibliographic Products and Services.

These changes were designed to make the catalog more useful, up-to-date, and more widely available.

In 1987, the implementation of NUC Release 2.0 will give users more immediate access to reports from participating libraries. The incoming records will still have to be searched and edited, but the computer enhancement could eliminate the need to re-key millions of newly received reports each year.

Mrs. Hsia introduced The Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh, who noted how valuable the *NUC* has become to librarians and researchers worldwide.

"In my travels to libraries in this country and to national libraries abroad, I never fail to find the *NUC* not only on library shelves everywhere, but in use. Those occasions remind me over and over again of what a great institution we are privileged to work in and how proud I am with such association."

Mr. Welsh also paid tribute to the late John W. Cronin. The director of the Library's Processing Department through the *NUC*'s formative years, Mr. Cronin has often been called the "father" of the *National Union Catalog.*

Nancy Jackson, head, NUC Editorial Section I, (left); William Palmer, head, Special Catalogs Section; Francis Seidlinger, head, NUC Editorial Section III.

In her brief remarks, Mary S. Price, director of bibliographic products and services, Processing Services, joined the other speakers in saluting the efforts of "the arrangers, the filers, the searchers, the editors, and the quality control analysts" who "diligently have attended to the multitude of tasks involved in building and maintaining the NUC files."

She also commended the supervisors for their involvement in the phased-in transition to an automated working environment.

—Sheppard Ranbom

The National Union Catalog

The *National Union Catalog* was designed to enable librarians and researchers to locate in North American libraries one or several copies of all books and pamphlets deemed to have research value. Established through the cooperative efforts of many libraries and institutions, the *NUC* serves as the master control of interlibrary loans, confirming the existence of a publication, identifying its description, and locating it in a particular library. It serves as an acquisition or book selection aid both by calling attention to titles not located in any library in the United States or Canada and by forestalling the unnecessary purchase of expensive works already held by other American libraries. Not least, the *NUC* is an important cataloging and research tool.

After three decades of growth and change that have included the introduction of supplementary catalogs, the publication of cumulative and retrospective editions, and the onset of catalog computerization, the *NUC* continues to play a major role in efforts to improve bibliographic control of library resources in North America.

Origins

The original catalog dates back to the 1940s when the Library of Congress began to issue its catalog cards

Barbara Boone (seated) and Ted Baćak (right), cataloging editors in NUC Editorial Section I, discuss the online creation of NUC records with James Poole, assistant head, NUC Editorial Section II.

in book form. But it was in 1956 that the *National Union Catalog* became truly national. That year, responding to a request from the American Library Association's Board of Resources of American Libraries, the Library of Congress (LC) expanded its bibliographic publications to include not only LC printed cards but also catalog records and location reports from other major American and Canadian libraries.

The microfiche version of the NUC placed on the older book-form catalog.

The initial goal was to secure at least two locations for each title in all nine designated regions of the country. To make that possible, the Library immediately established criteria to restrict reports of widely owned books and to assure full reporting of foreign imprints and uncommon titles.

Exponential Growth

The catalog has grown exponentially since its birth. In 1956, the Library received some 103,000 bibliographic reports from contributing libraries. By 1966, the Library was receiving about 2.3 million reports from outside sources a year. Today, the Library receives between 4 and 5 million reports annually. All told, the *National Union Catalog* has published, in book form, more than 9 million records—and 39 million reports of additional locations in its supplement, *National Union Catalog: Register of Additional Locations (RAL)*—from approximately 1,100 participating North American libraries.

Another illustration of the catalog's rapid development is the growth of the *NUC*'s five quinquennial publications. The quinquennials supersede quarterly and annual issues over five-year publishing periods. The first, covering 1953–57, was published in 28 volumes. The fifth, the 1973–77 cumulation, appeared in 150 volumes (including the music and film catalogs).

The scope of the *NUC* has also expanded significantly through the years. The current *NUC* microfiche

includes much more than bibliographic reports on books and pamphlets. The catalog appears in three segments, each with its own set of indexes. These include:

☐ *NUC Books*—bibliographic entries for books, pamphlets, manuscripts, map atlases, monographic

Audry Bennett, catalog maintenance assistant, Catalog Maintenance Unit, examines a few of the 4 to 5 million catalog cards the CMP Division receives each year. In the background, Rebecca Guenther, head, NUC Control Section, confers with Alvin Wallace, senior arranger-filer in the Catalog Maintenance Unit.

microform publications, and monographic government publications, foreign and domestic. All imprints regardless of date, place, or language of publication are within its scope, although non-roman language imprints appear currently only in romanized form. It includes both Library of Congress cataloging and contributed records from 1,100 participating libraries.

☐ *NUC Audiovisual Materials*—LC catalog records for motion pictures, filmstrips, transparency and slide sets, videorecordings, and kits currently cataloged by the Library.

☐ *NUC Cartographic Materials*—bibliographic records of single-sheet maps, map sets, atlases, including both LC cataloging and contributed records from 1,100 participating libraries. (In 1983, the entire retrospective Library of Congress maps database was added.)

Older Titles

Reports by American libraries of titles with imprints of 1956 or later have been published on a regular, ongoing basis since January 1, 1956. But bibliographic information on pre-1956 imprints had been collected by the Library since about 1901 and was kept stored in card files. The Library of Congress realized that to make the pre-1956 catalog available in published form to all American libraries would be a step comparable only to the establishment of the LC card distribution service at the beginning of the century. Publication of the catalog would be the greatest single service ever offered to libraries of the United States and Canada—perhaps of the world—and would produce the greatest cooperative library tool in existence.

In 1959, the American Library Association's Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog decided to sponsor publication of the 1952-55 segment of the pre-1956 catalog as a first step in publishing the entire catalog and as a means of estimating the size and cost of the ambitious publishing scheme. The 30-volume catalog that resulted set the stage for what was indeed the most massive venture in the history of pre-automated catalog publication—*The National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints,* which appeared in 755 volumes over 14 years.

Mansell Information Publishing Ltd. of Chicago and London financed editorial work done by staff in a new division of the Library, the National Union Catalog Publication Project, established in February, 1967. Editors sifted through some 20 million cards and attempted to bring the diverse cataloging codes, idiosynchratic schemes, and cards in varying degrees of completion and accuracy into a semblance of conformity under

Gary Huggens, publlications quality control analyst (third from right), leads a class in AACR 2 for cataloging editors Barbara Griffis and James Johns, NUC Editorial Section III, Lilian Yates and Eloisa Palau, NUC Editorial Section I, and Richard Neldon, administrative officer, CM&P.

rigorous deadline pressure. To meet the rigid publishing schedule, some 20,000 cards were edited per week,

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without fail. When the final volumes were completed in 1981, the project was ended and newly reported pre-1956 imprints and additional locations were made the responsibility of the Catalog Management and Publication Division (CMP).

A separate retrospective catalog—*The Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints (SCUS)*—was completed in 1980. The catalog includes reports of a large part of the world's production of significant early works in seven Slavic languages that use the Cyrillic alphabet. Published in microfiche by Rowman and Littlefield of Totawa, N.J., it extends the Mansell pre-1956 catalog which listed only those Slavic Cyrillic holdings reported by the Library of Congress. The *SCUC* was prepared from a collection of 400,000 cards reported by 185 libraries in the U.S. and Canada.

Publications quality control analyst Eunice Ellison and Richard Bodack confer over interpretations of cataloging rules while Rosa Williams consults LC Subject Headings.

Superseded Publications

Through the years, CM&P has published several additional catalogs to respond to emerging needs of the North American library community. While filling immediate gaps in bibliographic information services, many of these publications continue to be the sole source for much bibliographic data that is still not available in any automated file. The information in the catalogs was merged into the expanded NUC database following automation.

The *Subject Catalog* first appeared in 1950 to compliment the original author catalog. First known as the *Library of Congress Subject Catalog,* it contained subject headings and cross references for newly released publications cataloged by the Library. The name was changed in 1953 to the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects* and in 1975 to its latest title to indicate its extended scope. Materials covered included books, serials, maps, and atlases. The *Subject Catalog* was published quarterly and cumulated annually and quinquennially. It was incorporated into *NUC Books* in 1983.

In 1965, the Library introduced the *National Register of Microform Masters (NRMM)* to serve libraries as a central source of bibliographic information on foreign and domestic monographic titles, pamphlets, serials, and foreign dissertations that had been filmed as part of preservation efforts. The *NRMM* accepted reports of microform masters from the Library, from other U.S. and Canadian libraries, and unlike its sister *NUC* publication, it also accepted reports from other foreign libraries and from commercial producers of bibliographic records, foreign and domestic.

The register helped forestall duplication of costly master negatives and provided a source of essential information on thousands of microforms not restricted by copyright law. Entries were brief author-title entries with a limited number of title added entries and cross references. About 70,000 *NRMM* reports were published each year. With the automation of the NUC in 1982, the microform master reports for monographs began to be processed as NUC records, thus providing for microforms a full library record in machine-readable form with the full array of access points normally given in a standard catalog entry. The microform publication was superseded by *NUC Books* in 1984. Microform master reports for serials will be added to *New Serial Titles.*

Similarly, the Library of Congress took a bold step in 1975 to meet the needs of East Asian libraries that were struggling in the 1970s to keep up with the burgeoning interest in Chinese affairs. The Library began publishing the *Chinese Cooperative Catalog (CCC)* to reduce duplicative cataloging work and illustrate the types of Chinese materials being acquired by the Library of Congress and 12 principal Chinese collections. The *CCC* included a single copy of either LC printed cards or contributed catalog records for works not cataloged by the Library. These were arranged in a single file by romanized title. The catalog was superseded in 1983 by *NUC Books.*

None of the earlier Library of Congress catalogs in book form had provided access by series. To meet this need, the Library introduced in 1974 the publication *Monographic Series,* which included copies of LC printed cards for items published in series listed by series title. With the inception of the automated *NUC* microfiche in 1983, the publication was superseded by the series index of *NUC Books.*

In addition, *Library of Congress Name Headings with*

References was introduced in 1974 as a cataloging aid. It contained newly established and newly revised name headings and references prepared for Library of Congress catalogs. The basic entry was a typed version of the name authority record which included the established heading and listings of all cross references made for that heading. (Only name authority records with cross references were listed. Cross references were repeated in variant forms throughout the file so the user could be directed to the form established as the proper heading.) The name heading publication was the predecessor of the currently issued *Name Authorities Cumulative Microform Edition,* which includes all name authority records in the Library's computerized master file.

Substantive Changes

To keep up-to-date and to improve the availability and usefulness of its bibliographic information, the Library has continually altered and upgraded the *National Union Catalog.* Besides merging catalogs into the database, substantive changes have been made in *NUC* indexes, format, production procedures, and frequency of publication. In addition, the Library has added valuable supplements, such as *The National Union Catalog. Register of Additional Locations (RAL).*

Introduced in 1962, *RAL* helps the *NUC* achieve the widest coverage of bibliographic control by reporting

The National Union Catalog Control File contains nearly 12 million reports of NUC records.

locations of titles that have already been listed in the *NUC.* Published quarterly in microform editions, some three million reports are added to its database every year. The *RAL* now includes 4.8 million entries and 39 million locations. *RAL* took its first steps toward automation in 1972 when the Library hired an outside contractor to process its location reports.

In 1972, the Catalog Management and Publication Division took over responsibility for preparing and publishing *Symbols of American Libraries,* which supplements the *NUC* and *RAL* by including identification symbols

Gerald Hicks, assistant supervisor of the Special Projects Unit, examines microfiche from The Register of Additional Locations.

and addresses of libraries that have holdings listed in the *NUC.*

Another *NUC* supplement published by the Division is *Music, Books on Music and Sound Recordings,* which includes entries that relate to music in the broadest sense—sheet music, scores, libretti, books about music and musicians, and sound recordings of all kinds. The book is a compendium of LC cards and also contributed records from several music libraries. The music catalog is the last *NUC* publication to be produced manually. CM&P is now in the process of planning to computerize the music catalog.

The Library began the first phase of NUC computerization in 1982 when it introduced the ability to convert contributed card-form reports into machine-readable cataloging (MARC) records.

The automation effort—by far the most significant development in the history of the catalog—was made possible through the combined efforts of CM&P, the Automated Systems Office, the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, and the Cataloging Distribution Service.

The online system eliminated the cumbersome manual production process of shingling edited library cards to large galley sheets for photo-offset reproduction. Production methods now involve inputting bibliographic reports that have been sorted and searched

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NUC *(Continued from p. 231)*
into the computer system. The reports are brought into conformity with LC cataloging standards by a team of editors, who also create name authorities for name headings used on library reports.

At the same time that computerized support was implemented for the NUC, two major publication format changes were introduced—the microfiche format for publishing the catalogs and the register/index approach for presenting the information.

The change from paper editions to 48x computer-output microform was made to better serve librarians, a large majority of whom indicated in a Library of Congress survey that they preferred fiche. Microform editions can be produced in a more timely manner than a hard copy product, cost about one-fourth the price of paper editions, and require considerably less shelf space.

Johnnie Owens, production assistant in the Special Catalogs Section, removes shingled cards from boards used to produce the music catalog, the last catalog manually produced by the CMP Division.

In the register/index format now in use, complete bibliographic records are published in a register in numerical order (by a system-assigned control number). Entries are numbered in sequence as they are added to the register. Each new issue of the register continues the numerical sequence from the previous issue, permitting new records to be added without republishing the entire register. Access to entries in the register is provided by indexes which display a considerably abbreviated version of the register entry. Due to the reduced size of the entries, these indexes can be cumulated more frequently and over a longer period of time than if the full register entries were cumulated.

The *NUC* index is now cumulative with each edition and provides multiple access points to records.

Carolyn Andrews (right) and Gail Brown, senior arranger-filers in the Catalog Maintenance Unit, sort bibliographic reports by library symbols. Eric Townsend, another senior arranger filer in the Unit, examines trays of reports.

Entries can be searched by name, title, subject, or series. In addition, *NUC Cartographic Materials* includes a geographic classification code index.

Five-Year Plan

The major new direction planned for the catalog over the next five years will be to automate more fully the reporting system to allow for immediate data entry of bibliographic reports. In 1987, CM&P will implement the second phase of the automation process by launching NUC Release 2.0. This technical enhancement to the computer system will enable the division to process entries submitted on magnetic tape by bibliographic utilities and libraries. It will allow the catalog to be published with more speed and accuracy by eliminating the labor-intensive and time-consuming task of re-keying the bibliographic records received, although reports will still have to be searched and brought into conformity with Library of Congress cataloging practice.

To date, the Research Libraries Information Network, the Western Library Network, and the University of Chicago Library have agreed to forward their reports on magnetic tape. So far, more than one-half million reports have been received on tape and await processing when NUC Release 2.0 is brought into service.

Throughout its history, the *National Union Catalog* has been a pioneer in the dissemination of bibliographic information to a worldwide library community. During the past 30 years, the *NUC* has come to be relied upon for the quality and integrity of its cataloging. The

NUC is the product of a sustained and diligent editorial effort that strives to bring records from contributing libraries into close conformity with rigorous Library of Congress cataloging practice. With its new advances into automation that enhance efforts to provide timely, authoritative, and accurate bibliographic information, the *National Union Catalog* still retains the vitality that was present at its birth.

Geography and Map Division Staff Contributes Articles to Major New Work on Cartographic History

Several Geography and Map Division staff members contributed articles to the two-volume *Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie von den Anfängen bis zum ersten Weltkrieg* (Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1986), which was compiled and edited under the auspices of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. The list of contributors was international in scope including 150 authors from more than 25 different countries.

John A. Wolter, chief, wrote an extended article, "Nordamerika," on the mapping of the North American continent. Ralph E. Ehrenberg, assistant chief, contributed two articles, one on geological maps, "Geologische Karte," and the other on mineralogical maps, "Bergbaukarte." Richard W. Stephenson, head of the Reference and Bibliography Section, wrote two articles about specific individuals, Henry Harrisse and John Melish. Ronald E. Grim, bibliographer, contributed an article on fire insurance maps and articles on six United States government mapping agencies: Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, Bureau of the Census, Coast and Geodetic Survey, General Land Office, Geological Survey, and Hydrographic Office. Former division chief, now the Library's honorary consultant in U.S. cartographic history, Walter W. Ristow, wrote an extended article, "U.S. Amerikanische Kartographie," providing the general outlines of the history of the mapping of the United States, as well as three other articles, on David H. Burr, lithography, and Henry Francis Walling.

Town Crier *(Continued from p. 226)*

To augment communication in large communities in the 18th century a town crier would gather information everywhere he could, from visitors at taverns, way stations, and from local journalists and town administrators, reporting his findings throughout the town. Ringing his large bell to alert the citizenry to the latest news or proclamations the crier would project his voice to get the message to the people. Although daily newspapers were available, especially in the larger cities, many citizens could not read and relied instead on the town crier to keep them informed.

The first appearance of the town crier marked the opening of the Library's major exhibition, "The American Solution: Origins of the United States Constitution." The exhibition will continue through September 17, in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

CDS Publications

Ongoing publications

The following publications are now available from The Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541:

Library of Congress Subject Headings in Microform. ISSN 0361-5234, December 1986. Subscription to the 1986 cumulative quarterly is $70 (domestic) or $75 (foreign).

National Union Catalog. Books. January-December 1986. Register and Indexes for 1986 are $280 (domestic) or $295 (foreign).

National Union Catalog. U.S. Books. January-December 1986. Register and Indexes for 1986 are $280 (domestic) or $305 (foreign).

USMARC Format: Proposed Changes: First mailing for 1987. Subscription for 1987 is $35.

Catalog of Copyright Entries Available in Microfiche

The following new issues of the Copyright Office's *Catalog of Copyright Entries (Fourth Series)* are now available in microfiche from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

Performing Arts; Vol. 2, Part 3, No. 4, October-December 1979. $4.25 per issue, domestic; $5.31 per issue, foreign.

Motion Pictures and Filmstrips; Vol. 3, Part 4, No. 1, January-June 1980. $5 per issue, domestic; $6.25 per issue, foreign.

Sound Recordings; Vol. 2, Part 7, No. 2, July-December 1979. $7 per issue, domestic; $8.75 per issue, foreign.

Renewals; Vol 2, Part 8, No. 2, July-December 1979. $5.50 per issue, domestic; $6.88 per issue foreign.

Reports from the Chicago Meetings of The American Library Association

The following reports from the American Library Association (ALA) meeting in Chicago earlier this year were written by Library staff members and specifically focus on issues concerning the Library of Congress—its interests and activities. With the ALA annual conference in San Francisco fast approaching, they have much useful information for our readers.

Resources and Technical Services Division

CCS Subject Analysis Committee

The Subject Analysis Committee met twice under the leadership of Joan Mitchell, of the Carnegie Mellon University Library in Pittsburgh. In a report on current developments in subject cataloging at the Library of Congress, Mary K. D. Pietris, chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, described the availability of subject authority tapes, the impact of the online input and update system on the weekly list, and the request for opinions on possible omissions from the weekly list via a questionnaire in the package of lists nos. 43–46. She also reported on the new edition of the *LC Classification Outline* and the editions of classes Z, BR–BV, DJK–DK and DS, all to be published by the end of 1987.

Discussion was held on whether subdivision by place should be changed from indirect to direct. This will become an agenda item for the annual meeting in summer 1987. Another topic for the June agenda will be the problem of filing date subdivisions in subject headings in which the date is preceded by explanatory terms.

A program on *Subject Authorities in the Online Environment* will be held on Monday, June 29 from 2 to 5:30 p.m., sponsored by RTSD CCS SAC, (LITA), (ACRL BIS) and (PLA). This promises to be an informative program on online subject authority control with practical information on the implementation of LCSH tapes in online subject authority systems.

Reports were given by Julianne Beall of the Decimal Classification Division of the Library of Congress on current events in that division and by Lizbeth Bishoff of Pasadena City Library on the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee. Of special interest is the proposal to change the numbers for Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho in the area table in the forthcoming 20th edition of the classification schedules.

Robert Holley of the University of Utah Libraries reported on the meetings of the IFLA Division of Bibliographic Control, Section on Classification and Indexing in Tokyo in August 1986, at which classification, especially in online systems, played a prominent role. The names of three persons for an IFLA working group on machine-readable authority files should be submitted to Mr. Holley.

The committee made a thorough review of an information packet prepared by the Committee on the Cataloging of Children's Materials to assist inexperienced persons responsible for cataloging children's materials. Editorial suggestions were made and the packet was approved.

William Garrison of Northwestern University Library reported on the loading of the LCSH authority tapes.

A number of discussion topics tabled at previous meetings for lack of time were all discussed. Martha Yee of the University of California, Los Angeles, Film and Television Archives will prepare a position paper on changes to the "rule of three" which determines whether individual or collective terms are assigned.

Lizbeth Bishoff reported on the work of the SAC Subcommittee on Subject Access to Individual Works of Fiction, Drama, etc. Investigations are underway to prepare recommendations regarding the assignment of genre headings, topical headings, and names of fictional characters to individual works of fiction.

Patricia Luthin of the University of Southern California reported on the work of the SAC Subcommittee on Current Terminology in LCSH. Working groups have been established to deal with problems regarding new topics, old topics whose names have changed, and scientific topics.

—Mary K. D. Pietris

Preservation Administrators Discussion Group

The Preservation Administrators discussion group is composed of full-time preservation department heads. The first topic of discussion at this meeting was the need for assistant preservation administrator positions in libraries and the experience of various administrators who have sought administrative and funding support for such positions. The concensus of the group was that these positions are badly needed, but are difficult to obtain and support. Outside funding agencies seem unwilling to commit funds in instances where substantial institutional support for the position is not already committed.

The second topic of discussion related to the need for more training possibilities for preservation administrators. Currently, the Columbia University School of

Library Service has the only established academic training program for preservation administrators, but fewer students are graduating from the program than the library profession needs. Another possibility for training preservation administrators is through an internship approach. Currently, the Mellon Foundation is supporting training in preservation administration at five institutions (Stanford University Library, New York Public Library, Columbia University Library, Yale University Library, and the Library of Congress). The internship training approach was generally considered to be a good one, but participants emphasized the importance of a flexible program that is tailored to the needs of the individual and a program that has a broad reading program and a good mentor.

The last topic of discussion dealt with management tools for preservation, specifically the preservation statistics being compiled by the Association of Research Libraries. Discussion centered around whether any use is made of the statistics and whether the categories listed in the ARL questionnaire accurately reflected the extent of a library's preservation program. In general, the statistics in the questionnaire focus on the quantity of work accomplished, which was generally considered useful. However, the preservation administrators are concerned with quality of work as well—an issue that a simple questionnaire does not address effectively. There was general agreement that uniform statistics that focus on the productivity of a program are helpful, but there was much discussion on whether the categories listed in the ARL questionnaire were sufficient to measure productivity accurately. Many suggestions were made for changes or additions.

Other topics that were suggested for discussion at future meetings included the role of the preservation administrator in developing funding sources for preservation, and a discussion of possible projects that could lend themselves to cooperative approaches by various libraries.

—Merrily Smith

Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access

Midwinter meetings of the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access were concerned primarily with editorial matters relating to rule revisions that are to be included in the consolidated reprint of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules,* second edition, (AACR 2), which is expected to appear in mid-1988. These revisions include such beneficial changes as the qualification of British cities and towns with "England," "Scotland," "Wales," or "Ireland," and the establishment of names of authors who use one or more pseudonyms without determining a predominant single name, as reported in previous articles. The documents conveying these revisions (for the last time) were presented for final consideration by the committee by the ALA member of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR, Helen Schmierer of the Universtiy of Chicago Library, and Library of Congress member of the same committee, Ben Tucker. Another principal topic handled was a consideration of the draft *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Computer Files*. A task force had been appointed, with committee member John Attig, Pennsylvania State University Library, as chairman, and he presented the task force report and led the discussion of it. The current chairman of the committee is Richard Smiraglia, School of Library Service, Columbia University; other committee members, in addition to Mr. Attig, are Nancy E. Douglas, University of California, Riverside, Library; Elizabeth Herman, Getty Museum Research Library, Malibu, Claif.; Jay Lambrecht, University of Illinois at Chicago Library; Monty L. Montee, Yale University Library; Patricia G. Oyler, Simmons College School of Library Science; Carlen M. Ruschoff, Georgetown University Library; and Christopher L. Sugnet, University of New Mexico Library.

—Ben R. Tucker

LC Cooperative Name Authority Discussion Group

Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging, opened the January 18 meeting by welcoming the group. She called upon Suzanne L. Liggett, coordinator of cooperative cataloging projects, who announced that the name of the project has been changed. The NACO acronym now stands for National Coordinated Cataloging Operations. Two staffing changes were noted: a permanent clerk has been hired and NACO is proposing that its position of assistant coordinator be divided into two jobs, one dealing with external matters, and one with the technical operations. She reviewed NACO's current statistics, noting that there are now some 220,000 NACO-contributed authority records in the database, and the fact that during the past fiscal year there was a 26 percent increase in the number contributed. Three new libraries have joined the NACO ranks: University of California, San Diego; the Center for Research Libraries; and Louisiana State University. Some 12,000 bibliographic records were contributed by NACO libraries during fiscal year 1986, for a grand total of almost 50,000 over the life of the project.

Ms. Liggett then reported on the new records that are being contributed: series authorities from libraries

that are not also contributing bibliographic records. A three-day workshop was held at the Library in September to provide training to these new contributors: Northwestern University; Princeton University; Yale University; University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Department of the Interior; and the University of California, Berkeley. The U.S. Government Printing Office Library has also begun to submit all new series authorities it creates, and in conjunction with NACO, is in the process of retrospectively converting all its manual AACR 2 series authorities, some 2,000 in number. To date, some 200 series records have been received from these new contributors.

Lastly, Ms. Liggett pointed out that in the future the name of this meeting will bear the name "LC/NACO Participants Discussion Group."

Ms. Rather then briefed the group on the Coordinated Cataloging Project, which has been renamed the National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP). She provided a chronology of the past six months, noting the meetings that have been held at the Library with the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and Research Libraries Advisory Committee to OCLC (RLAC). An agreement has been reached to begin a cooperative bibliographic project, involving a two-year pilot, following the model that was created for the two current online projects with Harvard University and the University of Chicago. In addition to the latter institutions, the pilot will include the University of Michigan, the University of Texas at Austin, Yale University, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Indiana University, and the University of California, Berkeley. The aims of the project are four: to speed up the appearance of bibliographic records, to cut down duplication in cataloging, to provide records that are of national-level quality, and to create a unified database that is maintained.

Judith Henderson, coordinator of cooperative subject cataloging projects, reported that the focus in subject cataloging during the pilot phase of NCCP will be primarily on subject headings. Program participants will catalog in areas of subject specialization which they have selected; will consult the online subject authority file and the *Subject Cataloging Manual* for authority; and will work closely with the Subject Cataloging Division for approximately one year prior to achieving independent status. The division will continue to document policies and practices that exist in oral tradition and will hire a cataloger to work full time on cooperative projects.

Ben R. Tucker, chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, described the consolidated reprint of AACR 2 that is planned for publication in mid-1988. The Library is now conferring with other national libraries about coordinated implementation of the more far-reaching changes prior to the revised reprinting.

Kimberly W. Dobbs, chief, Serial Record Division, reported on CONSER activities. A new *CONSER Editing Guide* and a new edition of the *CONSER Tables* have recently been published. Also there is a new five-year cumulation of NST. It was produced from the CONSER database, and is ready for distribution. Many of the current CONSER activities are tied into the development of a strategic plan for CONSER. A planning retreat was held in the fall of 1986, and resulted in a restructuring of the CONSER administration. The full name of CONSER was changed from Conversion of Serials Project to Cooperative Online Serials Program. There are now four categories of membership: national, full, associate, and affiliate.

Sally McCallum, chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, briefly reported on the status of the Linked Systems Project (LSP). Records have been distributed to RLIN since August 1985; as of January 1987, more than 800,000 records were distributed over the link. RLG is very close to implementing the contribution portion of the project. OCLC had plans to synchronize its authority file with the Library of Congress master in late January. The main file within OCLC will be continuously updated for the benefit of all participants, not just NACO contributors.

Donald R. Thornbury, the NACO liaison from Princeton University, made a presentation on Princeton's integration of NACO routines as a regular part of the cataloging activity there. Marietta Plank, associate director for technical services, University of Maryland, College Park, described the Title IIC grant that they, along with Texas A & M, New York State Library and the University of Delaware have received for the cataloging of the 1801-1850 portion of the Goldsmiths'-Kress Library of Economic Literature. Mia Rode, project director of Stanford University's participation in the cataloging of the 1460–1800 segment of the same collection, reported on Stanford's activities for this project. Idalia Acosta, the new head of cataloging at the National Agricultural Library, presented a report that had been prepared by Sarah Thomas, NAL's chief of technical services, on their plans to input their NACO contributions directly online to the Library of Congress; the target date for the required training is April, with input to begin shortly thereafter.

John D. Byrum, chief, Descriptive Cataloging Division, distributed a 14-page summary report on the information that was gathered from last fall's cost survey of NACO participants. The data gathered were not of the nature that absolute conclusions could be drawn, but nonetheless should be of interest to all. Following his report of the major findings, there was a

brief, general discussion with comments and questions from the audience, many of these directed to Mr. Thornbury about Princeton's very successful NACO project.

—Suzanne Liggett

Reference and Adult Services Division Machine-Assisted Reference Section

Machine-Assisted Reference Section (MARS) committees pursued numerous projects during the American Library Association Midwinter meetings, covering not only conventional online search services but also new technologies and new audiences for computer-based reference services in public and academic libraries. MARS is addressing optical/video disk technology, ready-reference use and direct public access to online systems, training and administrative concerns with computer-based reference services, nonbibliographic databases, services to children, and emerging issues of information access policy.

MARS will celebrate its tenth anniversary at the San Francisco conference in June, and will present a program entitled "Disk Technology and the Library User." The focus will be on future directions in public service applications of optical disk systems and will be explored by speakers from Microsoft Corporation, Apple Computer, MIT's Athena Project, the Library of Congress optical disk project, and others. Also planned for the annual conference is an open forum on the impact of disk-based technologies for reference sponsored by the MARS Direct Patron Access Committee and the Nonbibliographic Databases Committee. On other topics, MARS will cosponsor programs on the basics of telecommunications, and on the design of online serials files for public access catalogs.

To help promote the ready-reference use of online databases, the MARS committees on Education and Training and on Measurement and Evaluation have prepared outlines, sample service policies, and training materials which are expected to be published at a future date. The same two committees have been studying aspects of training in general; an open discussion was held at the midwinter meeting on training the novice searcher, and the committees are considering investigating performance evaluation of searchers and the levels of computer search training provided by library schools. The spring issue of *RQ* was scheduled to carry a committee document on continuing education for database searchers.

In the area of direct public access to computer-based services, MARS will publish a checklist entitled "Planning for End-User Searching" and a brochure on the costs and budgeting for such services. The Direct Patron Access committee is beginning to study the in-house delivery of information systems, remote access by users to library systems, and the impact of these services on library staff and structures.

MARS has undertaken several other projects to improve database services. The Public Libraries Committee is conducting a survey of the availability of online searching to children and youth and continues to maintain a list of consultants for developing search services in public libraries. The Nonbibliographic Databases Committee is publishing the first in a series of information sheets on reference uses of statistical, full-text, and pictorial datafiles. The Database Products and Vendors Committee is analyzing customer services problems and has completed model guidelines for database documentation; the Costs and Financing Committee will be updating its brochures on sample budgets for online services.

The growth and complexity of computerized resources in libraries, businesses and government has generated a variety of policy issues. In Chicago, MARS created a new Discussion Group on Issues and Ethics to consider the impact on public services of government regulations, copyright and privacy laws, fees for service, online search ethics and accountability, public-access microcomputers, and the like. The first meeting will be hosted by the MARS Planning Committee on Sunday night June 28. MARS also contributed to the Reference and Adult Services Division's response to the ALA report, *Freedom and Equality of Access to Information;* MARS has a particular interest in the sections of the report dealing with public access to and training for computer-based information systems and the development of a bibliographic infrastructure for electronic data.

During the midwinter meeting the MARS Executive Committee heard the first full report on a survey done last year of ALA members to assess their involvement in online searching, their awareness of MARS' programs and publications, and their use of other groups or information sources in the online field. The data show that MARS programs are well received, that there is a continuing demand for introductory as well as advanced programs, and that the many guidelines and publications are valuable but need even greater dissemination. The survey results, to be published later, have given support to work in progress by the MARS planning and Publications committees to assist the section in meeting the needs of ALA members.

—Sarah M. Pritchard

Asian and African Materials Section Of Committee on Cataloging

Dona Straley, Ohio State University, who presided

over two sessions on January 18 and 19, called upon Mary K. Pietris, chief of the Library of Congress Subject Cataloging Division, for a report, following introductions of those present and certain announcements. Ms. Pietris indicated that: the schedule for DS is expected to be published as a separate by the end of 1987 and thereafter DT, covering Africa; LCSH has been implemented online; the microform version of LCSH will resume early in 1987; an expanded version of the classification outline has been prepared and will be available for purchase from the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service; changes in individual subject headings include replacement of Near East by Middle East and creation of the heading, Human rights. She announced that the Library is considering a proposal to change from indirect subdivision to direct subdivision and invited the committee's comments; and concluded by reporting that the Subject Cataloging Division's output of original cataloging is running ahead of receipts, although the division's production of cataloging for materials in Chinese is low.

Next, John D. Byrum reported on matters of special interest to the committee from his perspective as chief of the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division. He indicated that output of full-level descriptive cataloging in the area of Chinese monographs would be down this year, due to a workload of some 20,000 items in this language awaiting minimum-level cataloging, and in the area of Japanese, due to staffing turnover; the level is expected to be up in Korean if an expected transfer of a cataloger with this language expertise materializes. Also affected by staffing shortages will be the output of Arabic and Persian, now running at about half the usual level; two new catalogers have been hired for these languages, and when they are trained improvements in production are expected. He also announced that a cooperative project with the Subject Cataloging Division has resulted in creation of AACR 2 forms for a large number of political jurisdictions located in the Middle East. Output of Armenian is keeping up with monographic receipts and about one quarter of the Serial Record Division's arrearage in this language has now been brought under bibliographic control. Very little progress in Ottoman Turkish has been realized this year. Hebraica cataloging is also running low for a variety of reasons, including preparations for the Library's participation in the RLG-sponsored project to bring up a vernacular cataloging capability in this language area similar to that already in place for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Finally, all South Asian language monographic materials are being descriptively cataloged on a reasonably current basis, except those in Burmese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Tamil.

There followed a brief discussion on topics related to the presentations by Ms. Pietris and Mr. Byrum. The committee is interested in assessing a proposed revision of the Armenian romanization table. It decided to recommend creation of a subject heading for the Ottoman Empire as such. It was urged that the Descriptive Cataloging Division's NACO operation resolve problems arising from submission of headings for Ottoman personal names as proposed by one of the cooperating libraries. Laurel Jizba of Michigan State University displayed an index to the DT schedule, and Kay Elsasser of the Subject Cataloging Division reported that the Library is revising the classification schedule for Southern Africa.

At the second session, Julianne Beall of the Decimal Classification Division at the Library of Congress presented drafts of Tables 5 (racial, ethnic national groups) and 6 (languages) to the committee for commentary. These tables are being revised in preparation for the publication of the 20th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* in 1988. Comments on the revision are due by August 3, in order to meet the publication deadlines.

This committee had requested expansion in Table 6 (languages) for the Bantu languages and had requested clarification about Turkic languages. Arnold Wajenberg of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign requested an expansion for Turkic languages. For the first time, most ethnic groups had been explicitly defined by language spoken. Ms. Beall pointed out that there were many parallels for identifying ethnic groups by language, and that this seemed to be the best way to handle the problem. In addition, for the first time the citation order is actually spelled out in the Table. Terminology is generally based on *Webster's New International Dictionary*, 3rd ed., and also the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*.

Winton Matthews, also of the Decimal Classification Division, then discussed changes in the draft history and area schedules for Africa. Changes suggested at the previous ALA Conference and proposals by the African Studies Association had been accepted wherever possible. These included the moving of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland to 968.8 where Namibia is located in Edition 19, and the provision of numbers for additional history topics, including the Soweto riots.

Proposed changes include expansion and revision for Nigeria, numbers for West African kingdoms, indexing with AACR 2 forms of names, moving the numbers of islands in the Gulf of Guinea, and a few islands in the Indian Ocean.

—John D. Byrum and Kay Elasser

Government Documents Round Table

The Government Documents Round Table (GODORT), whose membership exceeds 1,300 indi-

viduals and which is chaired by Philip Van De Voorde of Iowa State University's Parks Library, held 35 consecutive, or simultaneous meetings from January 16–20. These included sessions of its Federal, International, and State and Local Documents task forces as well as various standing and ad hoc committees and culminated in a final business meeting and steering committee on January 20. Among the newer groups on the schedule were the Strategic Planning and Implementation Committee, the Outreach and Research Committee, the Government Information Technology Committee, and a joint discussion meeting of ACRL's Rare Books and Manuscripts Section and GODORT members on the preservation of rare documents. Plans for the two GODORT programs to be held during the San Francisco annual conference were discussed. One program will be on cataloging of government documents and the second on utilizing documents and other library resources to expand international opportunities for American business.

Throughout the midwinter meeting, there were repeated references to the changing nature of government printing and publishing practices, the new technologies, economic constraints, and the continued trend toward privatization of government information. The importance of GODORT's being a pro-active organization rather than one that merely reacts was stressed. While much of GODORT's concern is with Federal information policies and the impact on the Federal depository library program, a number of speakers emphasized that budget cuts, greater reliance on microforms and electronic technology impacts government documentation at all levels, Federal, state and local, and international.

At the final business meeting, January 20, the leaders of GODORT's task forces and committees reported on activities and introduced proposed resolutions. The action items all stemmed from the Federal Documents Task Force or the GODORT Legislation Committee. The first resolution, approved after a brief discussion, called for GODORT to suggest to the Census Bureau, the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, and the Government Printing Office (GPO) and its Depository Library Council that they "form a joint committee on the publications, format, and distribution of 1990 Census publications to depository libraries." The second resolution, also adopted, called for GODORT to approve as the sense of the body the position paper developed during the midwinter meeting on the "Role of Microfiche in the Congressional Depository Program."

Four major resolutions were then considered and approved. The first, which called attention to the fact that the GPO had "exceeded the limits of acceptability to users by distributing to depository libraries over 60 percent of its current titles in microfiche," resolved in its first operative paragraph that "ALA urge Congress to appropriate emergency supplemental funding for fiscal year 1987 library programs at least at the fiscal year 1986 levels" and further resolved that "ALA urge Congress to appropriate adequate funds for fiscal year 1988 to provide for: continuation of current library programs including distribution of government publications in paper, microfiche, or dual format, as appropriate for user needs; and the implementation of the pending pilot projects for the distribution of government information in electronic format to depository libraries; and development of programs utilizing new technologies, such as distribution of information on compact disk . . ." It was reported at the final steering committee session that this resolution was also adopted by the ALA Committee on Legislation.

Next, the membership endorsed a resolution, initiated by the Federal Librarian's Round Table and GODORT, which had already passed the ALA legislation committee. In this, ALA resolved that "it is not in the best interest of the American people to contract out Federal information programs and organizations to foreign owned or controlled firms" and further resolved that the association "urge the Congress . . . to declare a moratorium on all contracting out of Federal libraries and document depositories and to hold further hearings on this matter. . . ." The third resolution, also previously adopted by the ALA legislation committee, was endorsed by the GODORT membership. Calling attention to ALA's previous expression of concern regarding the maintenance of the vital functions performed by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), ALA urged "Congress . . . to hold hearings on OMB's [the Office of Management and Budget] proposal and, if necessary, to draft and pass legislation designed to assure that the interest of the American public and the functions . . . [of NTIS] will not be vitiated should OMB proceed with its plan to contract out or privatize NTIS. . . ."

The fourth resolution, endorsed by GODORT, was referred by the North Carolina Library Association Chapter Representative; this called for ALA "to commend the State of North Carolina for its forward looking study of means of providing citizen access to its state publications; and . . . resolved that [ALA] "urge passage of the North Carolina legislation to establish a state depository system for state publications through a network of libraries. . . ." In each of the three resolutions concerning Federal Government information, the wording included provision that copies be directed to the appropriate officials and committees or Members of Congress. Copies of the ALA Washington Office's suggestions on "How to Write your Legislator" and a preliminary list of "Key Members of Congress" were distributed to attendees, all of whom were urged to contact their legislators and to urge others to do the same.

—Robert W. Schaaf

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, June 9

☐ "A Preliminary History of Microfilm Projects Related to the Americas," Guadalupe Jimenez, Archival Survey Project coordinator, Hispanic Division. Special Interest Group on Latin American Studies, LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. No tickets or reservations required.

Wednesday, June 10

☐ Open rehearsal, Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. No tickets or reservations required.

Friday, June 12

☐ Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. No tickets or reservations required.

Tuesday, June 16

☐ Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. No tickets or reservations required.

Wednesday, June 17

☐ Open rehearsal, Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. No tickets or reservations required.

Thursday, June 18

☐ Afghan and Persian Music, noontime concert. American Folklife Center. Neptune Plaza, 12 noon to 1:30 p.m.

☐ "Poetry Collections of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division (MP/B/RS)," Edwin Matthias, reference librarian. Special Interest Group on Poetry. LC Professional Association. Room LM 403, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Friday, June 19

☐ Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. No tickets or reservations required.

Events are open to the public unless otherwise noted.

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